

Abstract

A method for scheduling access to resources of a database is disclosed. Users logon to initiate database sessions. Commands received from a database sessions cause tasks to be initiated. Each task is classified in one of a first set of groups based at least in part on one or more logon account attributes associated with the session that initiated the task. A weight is assigned to each group of the first set of groups. Each task is classified in one of a second set of groups. Each group in the second set of groups is assigned a weight. Each task's access to processor resources of the database is limited based at least in part on the weight of the group from the first set in which that task is classified and also based at least in part on the weight of the group from the second set in which that task is classified.

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